

Hind wing soiled whitish with terminal gray line. Expanse, 18 mm.

Type, male, No. 21138, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Plantation Uitolugt, Georgetown, British Guiana (H. W. B. Moore), bred from larvæ on arrow-grass (*Anchris bicornis*).

NEW AUSTRALIAN CHALCID-FLIES

(*Hymenoptera, Chalcididæ*)

By A. A. GIRAULT

Coccophagus leptospermi, new species.

Female.—Length, 0.90 mm. In the analysis of species in the Memoirs Queensland Museum, IV, runs to *triguttatus* and is like that species. Golden yellow, the wings hyaline, the body marked with black as follows: Upper face of prothorax, pronotum, cephalic margin of scutellum narrowly, caudal margin of propodeum across the meson narrowly and five narrow stripes across the abdomen, the first at base and thickest, the fifth curved and some little distance from apex. Club distinct, somewhat wider than the funicle, its joints not longer than wide, 2 distinctly wider than long; funicle 3 subquadrate. 2 a little longer than it, 1 a half longer than wide; pedicel subequal to funicle 2. Mandibles tridentate. Distal tarsal joint black. Funicle and club armed with slightly thickened, black setæ; scutum with numerous, scattered, short, black setæ, the scutellum with only a few long setæ. Marginal vein somewhat shorter than the submarginal.

Male.—Marked with black as follows: Abdomen, propodeum, caudal part of mesopleurum, the large diamond-shaped axillæ, a smaller yet conspicuous triangle at base of middle of scutellum (at base joined to the black axillæ), cephalic half of scutum except very broadly along lateral margin, pronotum and face of prothorax, upper half of occiput and a dot on cephalic parapside at mesal margin. Funicle and club dusky; pedicel minute; funicle 1 twice longer than wide (with two rows of the black setæ), 2 and 3 shortening slightly in succession; club as in the female but narrower.

From many pairs reared from galls on *Leptospermum flavescens*, September, 1915 (H. Hacker). From Dr. R. Hamlyn-Harris.

Habitat: Brisbane, Queensland and as above.

Types: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, four males, nine females on a slide. *Cotypes*: Cat. No. 20668, U. S. Nat. Mus., one male, seventeen females on a slide.

Resembles *magniclavus* Girault from the West Indies.

Coccophagus pulliclavus, new species.

Female.—Length, 0.60 mm. Deep uniformly reddish orange, the fore wings uniformly lightly infuscated. Antennæ dusky, the club dark brown, the upper face of prothorax black. Club well-defined but barely wider than the funicle, its first two joints subequal, each somewhat longer than wide, 3 nearly twice longer than wide. Pedicel slightly shorter than club 1. Stigmal vein foot-shaped, subsessile. Fore wing about as in *Aphelinus fuscipennis* as to shape, but the marginal fringes are somewhat longer. Hind wings with about seven lines of discal cilia, their caudal marginal cilia longer than the blade's greatest width. Mandibles weakly tridentate. Body densely scaly. Venation yellow, the marginal vein a little longer than the submarginal.

Two females in the U. S. National Museum (G. Compere).

Habitat: Perth, West Australia.

Type: Cat. No. 20669, U. S. Nat. Mus., one female on a slide. *Cotype*: In the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, a female on a slide.

PARAMYIOCNEMA, new genus

Genotype: *Myiocnema marmorativentris* Girault.

Differs from *Encarsia* in having the caudal tibia dorsad armed with long, stiff bristles.

Bardylis australiensis Howard.

In the male, funicles 1–3 are subequal. As described originally. The vertex is orange. The hind femora are often brown black. There are specimens in the U. S. National

Museum from Suva, Fiji, from *Mytilaspis* on an *Euphorbia* (?) in a salt marsh (A. Koebele, 1909). Types examined.

***Bardylis australicus*, new species.**

Female.—Length, 0.60 mm. Differs from the genotype as follows: Funicle 1 is cupshaped, no longer than wide at apex and a third shorter than 2, which is slightly longer than wide and slightly broader distad than proximad. Also, the caudal wings are broader, with about eight lines of discal cilia (4–5 in the other species). The marginal cilia of the fore wing are somewhat shorter.

One male, twelve females on a slide in the U. S. Department of Agriculture collections, reared from *Aspidiotus rossii*, *A. nerii*, and *Parlatoria proteus* on *Ficus*, Botanical Gardens, January, 1899 (A. Koebele).

Habitat: Sydney, New South Wales, and as above.

Types: Cat. No. 20670, U. S. Nat. Mus., the specimens as in the foregoing.

***Apterotrix dubia*, new species.**

Female.—Length, 0.50 mm. *Marginal vein subequal to the submarginal, thick, ending obtusely (or subtruncate), the stigmal obsolete.*

Black, the following parts golden yellow: Caudal and lateral margins of scutum, parapsides, scutellum, and extreme apex of the abdomen. Antennæ and legs pallid. Funicle joints small, 1 widening distad, its apex oblique, a little longer than wide, 2 small, wider than long, 3 the same but longer than 2; club well defined, 1 a little longer than wide, 2 and 3 subequal, each somewhat longer than 1, subequal to the pedicel, the latter longer than the funicle. Fore wings distinctly, lightly infuscated from base to apex of venation, narrow, their discal cilia numerous but not dense, minute, their longest marginal cilia a little over two-thirds their greatest width. Stigmal vein indicated by a slight curve away from the margin by the apex of the marginal. Caudal and middle tarsal joints subequal. Wings broadest across apex of the venation, like those of *Aspidiotiphagus* but the cilia are not as long. Ovipositor in-

serted distad of the middle of the abdomen. Middle tibial spur nearly as long as the first two joints of the tarsi united.

Seventeen females on a slide, "*Fiorinia* on *Acacia*. Parramatta, New South Wales, December 14, 1899, A. Koebele."

Habitat: As just given.

Type: Cat. No. 20671, U. S. Nat. Mus., the described specimens.

Cerchysius occidentalis, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.50 mm., excluding the ovipositor. Agrees with the description of *oviductus* but the fore wings bear a small yellow stain against the stigmal vein; of the legs only the tarsi, knees very narrowly, tips of middle tibiae (and of the valves of the ovipositor) are dull yellowish. Axillæ joined and with a minute carina between them. Marginal vein nearly twice longer than wide, subequal to the postmarginal which is a third shorter than the stigmal; about seven lines of coarser cilia proximad of the hairless line. Funicle 2 a little wider than long, 6 distinctly so, twice wider than 1 and somewhat longer than it. Hind tibial spur single.

Four females in the U. S. National Museum (G. Compere).

Habitat: Perth, West Australia.

Types: Cat. No. 20672, U. S. Nat. Mus., two of the above on tags plus a slide bearing a head, a hind leg, and a fore wing. Cotypes: Queensland Museum, two females on two tags.

A male found later bore antennæ like those of *oviductus* male. Female vertex scaly, with several rows of fine punctures on each side; scrobes forming a semicircle.

Cerchysius bellulus (Girault).

Copidosoma australiensis Girault.

Cerchysius australis (Girault).

Copidosoma australis Girault.

Genus CHEILONEUROIDES Girault

The genotype appears identical with that of *Diversinervis*. Three females from *Lecanium oleæ*, Brisbane, Queensland, April 2, 1900 (G. Compere). The abdomen was metallic

purple, also the dorsal pedicel and vertex, while the wings were as described.

Ceraptrocerus australia, new species.

Female.—Length, 1.39 mm. Dark metallic purple, the pronotum, vertex, and dorsal fourth of occiput bright orange yellow; tarsi, a narrow band on cephalic tibiæ just below the knee, tips of tibiæ, palpi and a cinctus on middle tibiæ, pale yellow; proximal and distal joints of caudal tarsi purplish. Venation black, the fore wing very deeply infuscated from base for two-thirds the way to apex from apex of the venation, the distal margin of the infuscation flatly convex (the apex of the wing thus broadly hyaline); a narrow, straight line in front of venation, a narrow, wavy line not far from the apex of the infuscation (both transverse), a longitudinal, narrow line not very far from caudal margin of the wing, its middle about opposite the apex of venation and a subquadrate area against apex of the submarginal vein, hyaline. Scutellum more coarsely scaly than the scutum, large, with a pair of setæ at its apex. Frons prominent, moderately narrow, the face greatly inflexed. Club obliquely truncate, longer than the funicle and as broad, the funicle joints annular, the first distinctly narrower than the others. Pedicel wider than long, crescentic. Third tooth of mandible more obtuse than the other two. Hind tibial spurs double. Marginal vein somewhat longer than the stigmal, the postmarginal shorter. Axillæ barely separated.

One female, forest at 500 feet, November 2, 1914.

Habitat: Hawkesbury River at Brooklyn, New South Wales.

Type: In the Queensland Museum, the female on a tag, head, fore wing, and a hind leg on a slide.

(To be continued.)

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